THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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TPE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALL!

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1865,-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK MERALD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1866 - WITH SUFFLENERY

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Reported Cabinet Deliberation on Mexican Affairs.

Participation of General Gravit in the Proceedings.

The Negro Suffrage Question in the District of Columbia

Proposed B'ection to Take the Sense of the People.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1865.

The adjournment of both houses till Monday has greatly increased the number of visitors at the White House and the different departments. Senators Fessen-den, Trumbull, Snow, Doolittle and General Grant called on the President this forenoon. The latter remained during the greater portion of the Cabinet meeting, which was rather longer than usual, and is understood to have deliberated on Mexican affairs.

PHE BATIFICATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMEND It was heretofore announced that the Department of State and not received notice of the ratification of the tional amendment probabiting stavery by Indiana, but to day Speaker Colfax filed in the Department official notice of its ratification by that State, attested by

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. vade the veting population of this District in reference to the passage of the proposed negro suffrage law. The recent indications in Congress that the radicals were about to press the question to an early decision has the District, and resulted last night in a call for obtain a manifest from the voting comm that may be placed before Congress and enable it to see how completely repugnant the passage of the negro suffrage act is to the tastes of the people. In the discussion had in the City Council last evening in relation to that the bill would pass Congress before the expression at the polls could be obtained, and hence afte carliest at the polls could be obtained, and hence the carliest leasible day was selected for the election. The municipal authorities, though in a measure prepared for the introduction of the full in question, were not anticipating its appearance thus early in the session, at a consequently they are quite afoused, however, to the desirability of having representation in Congress for the District, and it is proposed to hold a meeting to morrow night for the purpose of preparing a pention for the admission of a delegate in both Houses.

The Boating population of Washington—department

The floating population of Washington-department clerks and government artisans—whose families reside dation contained in the Mayor's late message to impose a poll tax of two dollars upon all such residents.

There are some indications that Congress will be called upon to legislate quite extensively upon railroad matters this winter. The New York and Washington through line enthusiasts are represented as preparing for another now cofficed the passenger and freight traffic between the two cities, and are more than ever hopeful of success In the House yesterday the Pennsylvania delegation, using an inexperienced member from the far West as a Pennsylvania roads. A resolution was introduced insinus ting that pilgrims from the West to the national capita are subject to some inconvenience in passing through Baltimore, which may be remedied by giving the North-Pennsylvan'a Railroad Corporation might seasonably expect to take the Western travel from the Baltimore

Captain W. H. Babcock passed through the city to-day, baving in charge the remains of Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Myers, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, who fell at the head of his regiment in the battle of the Wilderness on the 8th of M Imposing funeral obsequies await the arrival at Troy. POSTAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES OF

The want of a regular mail service between this coun try and Colombia has long been felt to be very injurious to our interests in that quarter. The consequence is that capidly increasing, because there are several lines of steamers which earry regular mails between the Colombian ports and the English. Mr. Dennison, our Postmaster General, aware of the difficulty, prepared the draft of a convention, which was submitted to General

PERSONAL. part upon his mission at Chile on the 1st of January.

PROMOTION.

man quartermenter to General Grant, and Intely inspecting officer in charge of the Schuylk il Arsenal, Philadel To get this ABSORBING TALE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

grow the stort view will have to
SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE
SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE HOTEL GOSSIP. (14 or well known here that the Secretary of the Trea

sary is more confident of the financial situation of the country than he was some months ago, and believe the no real cause for desponding about the future. finderly acted on indue time. She appointee will be a man who will awengthen the government and be satisfactory to the good and true men of the city.

It will be interesting to the discharged soldiers to know that the settlement of their back pay and accounts will be much facilitated by sending their discharge papers direct to the office of Cotonel Paulding, paymenter in charge of the District of Washington. By this means the long delay occasioned by sending soldlers' accounts to the Second Auditor's office will be avoided. This is

PAYMENT OF COLORED TROOPS. A detachment of ne vro troops, numbering several hun-dred, intely arrived fro to New Oricans and other posts at the South, were paid to day, preparatory to discharge. The chose jewelry and old Ving business, which has been languishing for months, tem yorarily revived under this

Harewood Hospital, now the . 'ply military hospital in this District, contains between three and four hundred

will hardly be vace'ted by the recovery and discharge of all these patient, before March or April.

REGISTERED SEAMEN. It appears from an official document that the total number of scamen registered in the several ports of entry during the year ending with September last was seven hundred and fifty-four were in Maine and three hthdred and sixteen in Massachusetts. SALES OF GOVERNMENT WHISKEY.

Celonel Bell, of the Subsistence Department, has accepted bids for four hundred barrels of the old stock of government whiskey, at prices ranging from \$2 10 \$2 30 per gallon. The Commissary Department is a large gainer by the advance in the price of fire water.

PREEDMEN'S APPAIRS IN LOUISIANA. General Fullerton, Howard's adjutant, who so exas-perated the *Tribune* and Parson Conway by his correction of the latter's management of freedmen's affairs it Louisiana, is at work upon a report to General Howard, in which he proposes to tell the whole story of the troubles between the planters and the freedmen's friend last summer.

PENSION SURGEONS. Doctors Benjamin Taylor, of Newton, Iowa; Charles H. Garothers, of Fairmount, Mo.; F. M. Hammond, Penn Yan, N. Y.; U. S. Babbitt, of North Adams, Mass. and Solomon Davis, of Columbus, Indians, were to-day appointed examining surgeons to the Pension Bureau.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS. The cash sales of public lands at San Francisco, Cal., during the month of October amounted to \$2,000 accompanied with the disposal of a large number tracts on bounty land warrants.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday was a specimen of the weather to be ex-pected at this particular season of the year—windy chilly and dusty in the superlative begree. People walked slong Broadway and intuitively priced cutters sleighs, buffalo robes and strings of jingling bells. La dies looked wistfully upon the fine array of furs made by the dealers in these comfortable strictes, and little boys and boys of a larger growth also chaffered affor skates, hand-sieds and yarn mittens. In fact it wa high tide with the gentlemen who had the good fortunthe presence of snow to convince the most skeptical that pearance in due time, without doubt, and then hurral for the sleigh rides, skating carnivals and other Siberian

The sudden change of weather on Thursday night was day night the thermometer was eighteen degrees above zero, and throughout yesterday ran up to twenty-seven. and the consequence was, water was freezing fast. The cold all accounts, will furnish the first skating of the season The Union pond in Williamsburg always takes the lead in the invorite positine. The cold weather of Thursday at yesterday formed ice of an irch thickness on the ponto presume that there will be skating there to-day.

The Capitoline Lake at East New York is not likely to be much behind its neighbor, the Union, in this respect Should the frost continue, as on Thursday evening the Sixth avenue poud will be open to its aubscriber to day for skating. Yesterday a sheet of ice over hi and all the necessary arrangements have been in the accommodation of the subscribers.

EXTENSIVE FIRES. Fire at Newburg-Several Buildings

At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, the sash and blind

As Newborg, N. Y., on Thursday, the sash and bland factory of Thomas Shaw & Sons, the car factory of L. M. Smith & Co., and the millwright shops and two dwelling houses belonging to the Washington Iron Works were destroyed by fire. No other part of the Washington Iron Works was much injured. The loss of Thomas Shaw & Sons is estimated at \$10,000; that of L. M. Smith & Co. \$4,000; the Washington Iron Works \$25,000-all cov ered by insurance.

Large Fire in Oswego.

Oswano, Dec. 15, 1865.
The steam sawmill owned by Chandler & Wilmot, city, was consumed by fire last night. The machinery ing to the same firm, were also consumed. A strong rigging of several vessels along the dock, but the flames were soon extinguished. The schooler J. L. Crocker

Lager Beer Brewery in Philadelpela

PRUADELTERA, Dec. 15, 1865. The lager beer brewery of Schweitzar & Grimm. Eleenth street and Columbia avenue, and twelve adjacen buildings, were destroyed by fire this evening. The

Burning of the Schooner Georgia.
FORTRES MORROR, Dec. 15, 1865.
The schooner Georgia, of Bultimore, when eight mile out from here this afternoon took fire. A steamer was sent out to tow her to this post. She had a cargo of hay,

THE OPERA IN ST. LOUIS.

The Production of Martha on Thursday Night-Increased Success of Gray's

When the thermometer is below zero and the ice rolling in huge chunks down the great Father of Waters amount is the opening of a Western winter it is not sup-posed to be a propitions time for Italian opera. Such a esson and such a prognostic we have had to-day, and yet the opera presented a goodly audience. Martha was given in an unexceptionable manner, with a cast which Olgini as Nancy, Lotti as Lionel and Pollini as Plurkett. so abendantly enjoyed. She sang deliciously the popular aris of the opera, "Qui sola Virgin Rosa." It was, of course, encored, and was rendered by Boschetti in the English words very perfectly, scarcely a foreign in-tonation being observed. Olgini made a charming was the subject of general observation; for it is not often that such accombination of natural charms is met with

with his proverbial sweetness. The Ni Appari was vo-ciferously encored. Pollini improved on the Plunkett as endered by him in Chicago. The choruses were especially good this evening. The overture, under Muzio's admirable direction, was very well played, and had a

round of apphasse.

To-morrow night Roberts will be produced, after a long and careful rehearsal. Its announcement is re-cowed here with much satisfaction. The cast is a very strong one, including Noel Guidi, Boschetti, Musiani, now nearly concluded, with increasing felal every night. The artists, without exception, have ingratiated themselves immedially into the favor of the St. Louis public.

Inauguration of Governor Worth, of

RALEIGH, Dec. 15, 1865. Governor Worth took the costs of office to-day before the members of the two houses of the Legislature and a number of citizens: The Governor elect delivered a short and modest address on the occasion, claiming that the people of North Carolina desired the restoration of the

The Legislature will stjourn on Monday,

THE LAWYERS' TEST OATH.

Argument in the United States Supreme Court on Its Constitutionality.

Can Congress Exclude Pardoned Rebels from Practice Before the National Tribunals?

The Case of A. H. Garland, of Arkansas,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1865. The United States Supreme Court room was crowded to day with lawyers, including some of national distinction, from various parts of the country, to hear the argument upon the question as to whether a pardon by the President restores the recipient to all the rights of citizenship which he enjoyed previous to the rebellion. ARGUMENT OF MR. CARPENTER IN FAVOR OF THE

M. H. Carpenter, Esq., of Wisconsin, said he had been applied to by A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, to submit a motion to the Court, and to ask for its consideration. He had favored all the measures to suppress the rebellion, but was new prepared to extend the right hand of fellowship to his reconstructed brother; and, as our liag floats from the Atlantic to the Pacific after four years of the landmarks of constitutional law. The peculiar case of the petitioner, Mr. Garland, as well as Mr. Marr, of Louisiana, grows out of the late rebellion, in which he took a part. He has submitted hi most to the govern ment's authority, and, for reasons held by the President to be entirely sufficient, he has been granted a full perdon. He asks to be readmitted as a counsellor at this bar, but is met in the endeavor by the act of Congress passed in 1865. This law requires attorneys to take an eath that they have not participated wilfully in the rebellion, and to render allegiance and obedience to the government. This act is a complete bar to the petitioner's rights. This court has held that any legislation is void which imposes burdens and renders rights secured by the couess. The members of this court, for instance, hold office for life, or during good behavior; and provide that they should not preside beyond a certain punished by a fine, but is not followed by civil disqualification. Suppose an atterney commits an assault and tattery and is fined, and suppose that Congress had

passed a law requiring him to swear that he had never committed the offence, would not that be unconstitutional? What is the result of the law of which complaint is made? First considering the petitioner as guilty of treason he might have been punished with death; but the Presi-dent has fully pardoned him, and the effect of this is to restore him to his rights, civil and political, and the holding of office as fully as if he had never committed the officere. Engaging in the rebellion subjected him to forfe ture; but the pardon restored him to his rights. Yet the act of Congress fixes a perpetual bar to his bolding of office, and is in direct opposition to the pardon. The President said by his pardon, You shall not be precluded from practising in the Supreme Court; but by the act of Congress he is disqualified. The President is trying to pardon, and Congress to punish; the former is wiped out by the latter. The President may pardon for all offences, and this construction is sustained by the "Federalist" and other authorities, including former Justices of the Supreme Court. The language in the constitution giving the President the power to grant re prieves and pardous must be construed according to the sense the power was understood in England at the time of the adoption of that instroment. The was ratified. Those who stood by the President in the exercise of doubtful power in war should see that the gentleman referred to the annals of England to show what is meant by pardon, and said it discharges not only the punishment, but also the guilt of the offence itself In the eye of the law the person is as innocent as if he had never committed the offence; in other words, it or a felon. It regenerates and renews him, and to call bim a traitor is to violate the constitution of England, man. This Supreme Court has similarly decided. The President has exercised the power in behalf of the petitioner so as to make it impossible to inflict any punish ment upon him for the crime of treason, but the act of mitted the offence specified, he cannot swear he never has office. This is a punishment. An American citizen who the constitution resumed its away over those parts of the country where its operations had been suspended. The learned gentleman cited various authorities to show that disqualifications are punishments, and could be visited on due-process of law. The President says to the peti-tioner, "I pardon you; you shall not be disqualined in consequence of any treason you have committed;" but Congress mays to him, "You shall not practice in the courts unless you take an oath that you never committed the offence, and if you swear faisely you shall be pun-When a pardon is granted the recipient cannot in effect forbidden by the constitution of the United act of pardon as it is understood in England. If Con gress, in opposition to the power of pardon should be permitted to prescribe onths for those who receive the Executive elemency, where limit? They might, if ever we should office, that the recipients had never voted for or against a particular candidate, and thus perpetuate their power. The right of the petitioner to exercise his office is a species of property, and to be considered as any other of his rights until he is heard according to the forms of law. The authorities sustain the petitioner that he has due process. The law of Congress finds an excuse in the truth that it was a war act. When it was passed our sons truth that it was a war act. When it was passed our sons were falling on many natio-fields. Mothers and friends were weeping at open graves, and the public heart was stung to madness and revenge, but now that peace has returned, let the small still voice go from this temple to quiet whatever excitement may exist, and encourage every ope to the performance of duty, so that peace and prosperity may shed their blessings over a once more united people. If we get from this colurt such a proclamation, then those who believe in a special Providence, and that not even a sparrow falls to the ground without His special notice, will find their faith strengthened by the accession to the Chief Justiceship of one who enjoys the reputation of always having been the generous friend of popular liberty in its most comprehensive sense.

REPLY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEED.

REPLY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEED.

Attorney General Speed said be rejoiced as much as Mr. Carpenter, who had just addressed the Court, that peace has again returned. As he understood the argoment, that gentleman had maintained that white in robellion against the United States, Mr. Garland was atill an officer of this court, with as much right to it as he had to becomotion and property. On this Mr. Speed took issue. There never was a time when Congress did not proscribe qualifications for office. The petitioner arrayed himself with those who not only endeavored to destroy this court, but the government fixelf, and thereby coased to be an officer. Could not the power that made the office destroy it? If the position of the gentleman was correct, Judge Magrath, who never resigned his place as Judge of the District Court of South Carolina, but who took part in the rebellion, will be restored to his position when he is pardoned by the President. But the pardon would not certainly restore than the rebellion when he had been controlled the court of the army and sary who participated in the rebellion. It

there are public and private corporations and there are offices established in the constitution and also by law. In the content of an attempt a public offices it is higher to of an attempt and an attempt in the act of the purpose of giving like office. Congress is the party in the purpose of giving like office. Congress has sait that the Court may establish rules, and in 1759 the qualification for the pince was framed as it now stands. Other qualifications may be required, such as the examination by a beard of the applicants for admission. Mr. Speed then controvered the other propositions of Mr. Carpenter. The place heed by an attorney was an office but what was the tourner? When he accepted the office wide he not know the Court could office? The power of Coupage over the qualification was known to him when he entered upon it. The decirion had been made over and over again that Congress could prescribe the qualifications. Offices are held at the will of the power conferring them, and the duties may from time to time be changed. There is nothing like a penalty in the law; it is a qualification. As to whether a qualification is a penalty depends on the standpoint. A State may say a person under twenty-one years shall not vote, or that he shall not to whether a qualification is a penalty depends on the standpoint. A State may say a person under twenty-one years shall not vote, or that he has practised for three years in the hubbers court of his State. He would deprecate any act which would prevent court of his State. He would deprecate any act which would prevent our high places dress who have not been faithful to their country in the past. The time is coming, but we caused say so yet with Mr. Carpenter, that peace reigns. The President has not yet so declared. Those who held office under the government. The pardon was wall to their country in the past. The time is coming, but who were a company to the past of the past

MARYLAND.

The Registry Law Declared Constitutional By Chief Justice Sowie. Batterions, Dec. 15, 1865. Chief Justice Bowie in his decision sustaining the con-

stitutionality of the registration law, which excludes sented in the new constitution, says:-

This constitution must be recognized as the organic law of the State. Its chief characteristics in contradistinction to the prior articles of the kind are, a declaration of the fundamental principle that every citizen of the State owes paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, and is not

to what may be termed the military literature of the American continent by the publication of a neat pocket the Art of War." It is printed in the Spanish language book is embellished with notes of General Pacz, a fitting commentator on the maxims of the great conqueror. also for the use of persons studying the German ian guage without a teacher. It is a very useful work.

PATRIOT BOYS AND PRISON PICTURES. Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines," spirit which conducted and the scenes which were endured by the Northern patriots during the late rebellious struggle in the South, has written another volume, with the above title, which has issued from the press of Mesers. Tickner & Fields, of Boston. The book, which adventures of a New Hampshire boy, an Illinois boy, an Ohio boy and a Virginia boy, during the war. The matter is conveyed in a pleasing and very entertaining flory form, which will render the work an agreeable fireadd companion during the winter evenings. The prison scenes, which are very vividly described, are well calcu-lated to impress on the youthful mind a sense of the hor tion and love of that pure patriotism which enables the soldiers of aberty to bear up against them in a good Douglas, the Ammunition Train, Riding on a Rail, and

This name is prefixed to a peat volume written by Christopher Crowfield (Mrs. H. B. S.), who conveys in it another of those sprightly yet moral fectores on domestic economy and the management of the household which have already made her productions so popular. The index of the contents reveals the character of the work. The subjects are classed under the heads of Fault-Find-Discourtery and Exactingness. As each is treated in the p culiar logical and advisory style of the authoress a

JEFF. DAVIS.

PREPARING FOR HIS PATE.

He is Visited by His Old Richmond Pastor and Takes the Sacrament.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

The President's Message, or the calm and sober teachwailings of the wind through the bared boughs inciting subdued reflection or prudential resolve to take Old Time clergyman of St. Paul's church, in Richmond—the church which he attended during the war, and from which he his attendance there—has been allowed to spend a day with him. No criminal about to be led to the gallows religious counselling. The sacrament was administered to him, and everything done that could be, by his old religious teacher and adviser, through scriptural reading and prayer, to give him peace of mind and that cheerfu ing and faith. During his imprisonment Mr. Davis' only religious attendant and adviser has been the Post Chaplain. Rev. Mr. Chivvis, a most amiable and excellent man and worthy and devout clergyman. It was natural he should like to be attended by his old pastor, and no one will be inclined. I am sure, to blame him for asking the privilege of his attendance apon him or find fault with the request being complied with.

EXECUTION AT CHICAGO.

Hanging of William Corbitt and Patrick Fleming for Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1865.

To day, for the first time in Illinois since 1859, the death penalty was suffered, by two men for murder. The unfortunate culprits, named William Corbitt and Patrick Fleming, were convicted on Tuesday, November 31, of of Chicago. It was a cold blooded affair, as they had no personal emplty towards their victim, but did it for a paltry fifty dollars given them by a man named Williams, who, for some years past, had cherished a bitter animo-

The two men were thoroughly prepared for their coming doom by their spiritual directors, Dr. McMulien and Father Murphy, aided by the Good Sisters of Charity, and no one would have thought by their calmness that At twenty-five minutes before three the doomed men were led forth from their cells to the scaffold, and after a few remarks the caps were drawn and the ropes as-justed, and at precisely ten minutes before three William The execution took place in the Court House, and was witnessed by very few besides the number required by

Respite of Willis, the Murderer of Mrs. Rockwell, and Change of Sentence.

William Willis, who was to have been executed to-day at the jail in this village, for the murder of Mrs. Rock well, received a second respite, at a late hour last even ing, from the Governor, changing his sentence to impris nment at Sing Sing for life. The unfortunate man received the news with the deepest feelings of emotion.

by direction of the United States Cotton Agent, Symeon Draper. Two thousand four hundred and six bales were

low ordinary, 37c.; 7 do. pickings, 23c.; 40 do. rebaled, 415c.

New Orleans Collon.—7 bales middling fair, 53c.; 57 do. strictly middling, 5055c.; 58 do. low middling, 475c.; 54 do. pood ordinary, 455c.; 14 do. ordinary, 425c.; 5 do. low ordinary, 355c.; 14 do. pickings, 195c.; 160 do. rebaled, 425c. a 425c.; 160 do. low middling, 485c.; 107 do. rebaled, 425c. a 425c.; 160 do. low middling, 49c.; 12 do. good ordinary, 46c.; 9 do. ordinary, 44c.; 9 do. low ordinary, 395c.; 2 do. pickings, 33c.; 44 bales and bags rebaled, 495c.; 7 bags 8cs Island cotton, 59c.

The attendance at the sale was very good, and bidding rather spirited.

Fan ros use Poos.—We are not surprised to find that

FAIR FOR THE POOR .- We are not surprised to find that in consequence of the high price of provisions and the increasing demands on their charity, the Sisters of Mercy

WOMAN'S INFERNALY .- A musical entertainment will be given this evening at Dr. Cheever's church for the

CHTT.-The sixtieth annual meeting of this body took place last evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue attended, and presided over by Mr. Hurlbut. An election effects lose place, with the following result:—Freedent—Hon. E. D. Morgan. First Vice President—Joseph H. Choste. Second Vice President—Elliott C. Cowdin. Counsellors—W. N. Blakemar, C. A. Stetson, S. N. Stebins. Nathaniel Hayden. Assistant Counsellors—John W. Quincy, William Bordch, Frank E. Hove, f. G. Churchill, W. H. Lee, Isaac H. Bailey, Charles S. Smith, Charles E. Beebe. Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman. Secretary—L. F. Hubbard. The report of the Treasurer rhowed the receipts for the past year to have been \$5,004 47, expenses \$2,980 (including \$1,100 in charities). The number of members was seven hundred and fifty. A motion made to adopt some means of extending the charities of the society was most conduity seconded by General Wetmore, who said that it was not right that a society numbering seven hundred and fifty members should only expend \$1,100 a year in charilles, that forty years ago, before he became a life member, the society expended more in preparator to its members, the secretary, Mr. Hubbard, messered that many of the seven hundred and fifty members were life members, the secretary of the Hubbard, messered that many of the seven hundred and fifty members were life members, the secretary of the Hubbard, messered that many of the seven hundred and fifty members were life members, exceeding the constitution of the society were not obliged to pay any fees whatever. The General replied by stating that the interest of the fifty dollars paid by a Efe member, when becoming such, would amount to the annual dones. The sobject was then dropped. The initiation and annual fees were raised from three to free dollars; and the meeting, after resolving itself into a committee of the whole to obtain members, adjourned to the 15th of January Thirty new members were elected. The annual duner of the seciety will take place at Delmonico's on the 22d inst.

The State Senate to-day, by a vote of 22 to 12, passed

persons engaged in the rebellion. The House, by a vote of \$7 to 34, passed the Judiciary the commonwealth.

The House also voted to repeal the act, approved Feb. disloyal persons, not, however, to affect pending actions.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICEMOND, Dec. 15, 1868. The Legislature has passed a bill reorganizing the Public Guard, a military company formerly employed to guard the public buildings.

The Legislature has also adopted a resolution recom mending the pardon of Jeff. Davis and other political prisoners, and the restoration of the privilege of the